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VOL. IX.—NO. 29.

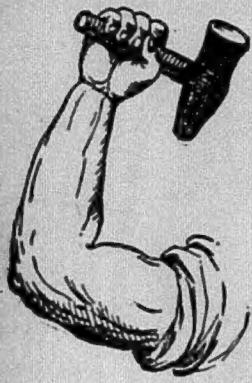
The



People.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1899.



Iowa State Convention.

THE TICKET.

For Governor:
M. J. KREMER,
of Scott County.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
MICHAEL BRONNER,
of Adams County.

For Railroad Commissioner:
NICHOLAS HEISEL,
of Poweshiek County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
MRS. E. PARDEE TRAVIS,
of Pottawattamie County.

Manifesto.

We the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa, in convention assembled, in the City of Clinton, wish to call the attention of the workers of this State to their miserable condition, and to the fact that in the midst of plenty, millions of willing workers are on the verge of starvation, compelled to tramp the roads and streets of this country in looking for work to obtain means to support themselves and families, but look in vain. Why is this? Simply because, under our present capitalistic system, it is impossible for them to compete with improved machinery, owned by private capitalists; and as long as the manufacturer finds it cheaper to use the power of machinery, he will not trouble himself about working.

We also wish to remind our fellow workers of the promises made by the Republican party. All it was necessary for them to do was to elect William McKinley, and prosperity would come as never before. But what is the actual condition of to-day?

Bigoted corporations, under the name of trusts, are forming with a rapidity never before witnessed, and by their "economizing" and "simplifying" methods, are throwing tens of thousands of laborers out of work, while, on the other hand, by increasing prices to consumers, they are doubling their wrongful profits.

We also wish to warn the workers against the "Anti-Trust Cry" of the Republican and Democratic parties, a cry on which they are trying to conduct the coming political battle of 1900, as being insufficient for the restoration of the people's patrimony, seeing that the only solution is for the people at large to OWN AND OPERATE THE TRUSTS for the benefit of the whole people, and not have them owned and operated for the benefit of a favored few, as at present.

We also want to place ourselves on record as condemning the present administration for trying to enslave and subjugate the Filipinos and Cubans, which are now struggling for their liberty as our forefathers did a century ago.

The war with Spain was begun under false pretences, the administration asserting that it was its intention to put an end to the barbarous and inhuman struggle in Cuba in the "name of humanity," and the Government had at that time the hearty support of the whole nation. Now that this "war for humanity" is transformed into a war for the "benevolent assimilation in the name of civilization" of Spain's former colonies, it is very different. The United States has merely taken the place of the former tyrants. It is not the intention of this Government to fulfill its pledge, but simply to retain those countries as "colonies" to be exploited for the benefit of American capitalists, and at the same time get an excuse for a large standing army, which may afterwards be used very handily to bayonet wage-slaves into submission at home.—FOLLOW WORKERS, BEWARE OF MILITARY RULE!

Tellers of Iowa! We again call upon you to break the chains of partyism which binds you to the chariot wheels of capitalism as slaves; think of the boldness it is for a wealth-prover to elect a wealth-absorber to make laws for him. The time has come when the worker will necessarily have to become class-conscious in politics as well as in economics, and join the party which guarantees him the full value of his labor.

Follow workers! Such a party is the Socialist Labor Party, which raises its voice against the wrongs perpetrated on the working class. It has never failed; it never did, and never will, sell out to any other party. Its foundation is Knowledge and Science; its motto is "One for all, and all for one." Therefore, we ask you to join the Socialist Labor Party, to study its principles, and to vote for your emancipation from wage-slavery.

State Platform.

Recognizing the fact that our public roads and rivers are in bad condition, we demand that the Legislature of Iowa take the necessary steps at the earliest moment to improve them, and thus give employment to the unemployed at fair wages.

Recognizing the evils which flow from child-labor and its companion, ignorance, we demand the enactment of a State law prohibiting the employment

of children under 16 years of age in factories, stores, mills, etc., and also the enactment of a law requiring the attendance at school of all children, and public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., where necessary.

Believing that a shortening of the workday will put more people to work, we demand a law reducing the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

Believing that life and health are more sacred than property, we demand their protection, by an efficient employers' liability law.

Believing in the integrity and honesty of the people, we demand a direct vote and secret ballot in all elections, universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; the people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. Election days to be legal holidays.

Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy laws.

Unbridged right of combination.

All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men, when equal service is performed.

Abolition of the veto power wherever it exists.

All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

Administration of justice to be free of charge.

Fullest measure of self-government.

Abolition of capital punishment.

We demand a progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt, and that the poll tax be abolished.

On Co-operative Colonies.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the tactics of all co-operative colonies and kindred schemes to obtain the cooperative commonwealth.

No à Glasgow Municipalization.

WHEREAS, The S. L. P. demands the public ownership of all railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and all other means of transportation and communication; and,

WHEREAS, Certain middle class politicians and capitalists are advocating government ownership of all so-called natural monopolies (à la Glasgow), to deceive the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates of this convention declare themselves directly opposed to such middle-class advocates, as not beneficial to the working class; and further be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all public services, and particularly insist upon the following demands:

Election by the employees of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers, not elected by a general vote of the people;

A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution of a portion of the surplus which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations;

Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief for the sick employees of the State; the remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

Connecticut Elections.

NEW LONDON, CT., Oct. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in the town election of New London, on the 2nd of this month, was 94. Last year there were cast only 24 votes. Since last year, what with the organization of the dockmen into the Alliance and the straightforward Party agitation, a new spirit is clearly beginning to be felt. It has manifested itself within these few months in an increased poll of 70, and will manifest itself increasingly in the right direction. We stand here straight as a pike; no gammon for us.

* * *

ROCKVILLE, CT., Oct. 6.—The S. L. P. vote in the town election of the 2nd instant, fell below the poll of the last election. We had 156 votes; last time we had 270. This was partly due to our own fault, and partly to a combination of unfortunate circumstances.

It was our own fault that we did not start in earlier. We began within only two weeks of election day. But, even so, had we not had particular bad luck in securing speakers, we might have made up for that. Our bad luck on this head was most signal at our large meeting for September 30th. We telephoned to Bridgeport and Springfield for speakers, but all were engaged, and Comrade Curran, of Providence, who had been secured, was, by unforeseen circumstances at the last moment, prevented from coming. The large meeting, advertised for 7.30 p. m., waited till nearly 9 p. m., and then dispersed.

Hereby a golden opportunity was lost. A taxation campaign was on tapis, by mutual agreement, between the Democrats and Republicans, both of whom were weeping about how the small property-owners were ground down by taxes, and a "Citizens' League Club" acted as the chief humbug in the show. But all is not lost. We spread considerable literature; some education was had; and with the experience made this time with speakers, we shall be more careful next time to make timely provisions.

Nobody here is discouraged.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

VANCOUVER

Thrilled by the Principles of the Revolution.

Under the Auspices of the Vancouver General Laborers (Local Alliance 250 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), the Biggest Labor or Political Meeting of the Place is held, with Comrade Thos. A. Hickey as the Speaker—Old Trade Unionism Triturated in the Presence of Dumbfounded Fakirs—New Trade Unionism Cheered to the Echo, and Cheered Again.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28.—Hickey's meeting for the Alliance here last night was a success, both in number, enthusiasm and results. It laid the foundations broad and deep for the school of New Trades Unionism in this part of the International Capitalists' Dominion, and thus for organic Socialism.

We hired the City Market Hall, the largest in the city, and Hickey spoke for an hour and three-quarters to a proletarian audience of 1,500, there assembled.

Comrade Macdonald, organizer of Section Vancouver, S. L. P., was in the chair, and after the reading of our Declaration of Principles, Hickey got to work.

He briefly reviewed the history of British, or Old Trades Unionism, and then brought down to date a sketch of the suicidal policy of that school. He took up the four leading principles of the pure and simple, viz.:

1. No politics in the Union.
2. Fight Capital with Capital.
3. The Capitalist is entitled to a share of the product of the working class.
4. The aristocracy of labor.

With many apt illustrations he clinched each point, and showed the absolute failure of this survival of a past and gone period in the history of the Labor movement.

Taking up the principles of the Alliance:

1. We must have politics in the Unions, but only the politics of the working class.
2. We must fight the capitalist class with our strong arm, the political power, as well as with our weak arm, the economic power.
3. The parasitic Capital Class is not entitled to one single, solitary cent of the product of the working class.
4. There is no "aristocracy of labor."

Accordingly, the proper course to pursue is organizing for our material interests in line with the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

The largest audience in the history of political meetings in Vancouver applauded these points to the echo.

The fakirs were there of various sorts and conditions, but not one had the courage to defend their out-of-date tactics. They took their slaps in the face without a word and walked out at the end of the meeting like whipped curs.

Hickey's visit has done the cause great good. We appreciate the action of the Washington State Committee, S. L. P., giving us one of his dates.

After the meeting, we sold 93 copies "Tragic Pages," and took up a collection of \$16 towards the expenses of the meeting.

We then adjourned to the S. L. P. clubhouse, where we resolved into an impromptu meeting for information and discussion on party and Alliance matters, with Comrade Evans in the chair.

Comrade Hickey, by request, gave a history of the "Volkszeitung" in New York, and it was made very plain to us what we had suspected before, viz., that middle-class and the most contemptible of material interests are back of the action of the slabs.

The account of Harriman's repainting the S. L. P. wagon as a phonograph agency, and other attempts to gag the Party in "Frisco," came as a surprise to us, together with Simon's attempt to palm off his "Socialist Crusader" gold brick on the Party. We now see clearer than ever that the S. L. P. must be constantly on the watch if it wishes to hew a straight and clean path for the Social Revolution. The Comrade cleared up some misapprehension, and the Alliance, backed by the Party, as well as the Party backed by the Alliance, are more fully determined on a straight fight with the fakirs in the Trade Union as well as the political movement. Those who do not like this stand have got to lump it. It is an absolute necessity that Socialists get into the every-day class struggle and guide it so that it may be an adjunct, stepping stone and aid to the Social Revolution.

The Socialist movement has got to either control and guide the Trade Union movement, or pure and simple Trades Unionism will dominate the Socialist movement. Ample proof of this is seen in the fight of the "Volkszeitung" against the Party.

Next week L. A. 250 will have its delegates in the local Trades Council to fight the fakirs down and out—"borring from within as well as without."

Comrades of the S. L. P. everywhere, organize the Alliance; it will help you in your fight with the fakirs now misleading the Trade Unions, and speed the day when the American and Canadian proletariat shall be found in line with our Comrades in Europe, marching with steady step to the Social Revolution.

A. H. S.

THE RACES.

What It is That is Actually Competing for the Cup.

To Outward Appearance English Yachtman has Challenged American Yachtman, and the Contest Seems to be: Which is the Better?—In Fact, However, the Contest is Between the Skinmanship of a British Capitalist and the Skinmanship of an American Ditto—The Telescope Turned on the Sources from which Lord Lipton, Shamrock's Owner, Derives the Wealth to Yacht.

London, England, Oct. 1.—The papers indicate that the excitement is great in America over the coming races for the America's cup; they also indicate that Lord Lipton, the owner of the challenger, has become a central figure in American social and sporting circles. We here in England, knowing Lord Lipton, can, from the known, form some idea of the to us unknown, to wit, the element that is lionizing him.

It is also certain that our American comrades are, inversely, able to draw some conclusions regarding Lord Lipton from their knowledge of who it is that is lionizing him. For all that, a few details on Lord Lipton will not be amiss.

Lord Lipton is a déclassé Lord. He has lost only the virtues of the feudal master, and he has acquired only the vices of the capitalist extortionist. Lord Lipton has a factory in Dublin for canning fruit, another factory here in London for packing cocoas, chocolate, and tea. In Dublin, Lord Lipton made his mark for using rotten fruit, and there and here he is celebrated as a hard-hearted grinder of the faces of the poor. His yacht "Shamrock" may look beautiful to the naked eye. Armed however with information as to whence the wealth came that fashioned her comely shape and rigged her elegant rigging, that yachting wonder may not look so beautiful, after all.

In the London warehouses of Lord Lipton, located in the City Road, there are about 1,400 employees of both sexes and all ages. The average number of hours these wage-slaves are made to work is 55 a week. The wages of the girls average about 7s. per week. In the cocoa and chocolate department the wages of the men vary from 15s. to 24s. per week. The general conditions are most harsh, a perpetual surveillance and petty tyranny prevailing. We can give instance after instance which will show that the general statement given above is correct. The two following will perhaps be sufficient:

(a) A man worked 198½ hours in four weeks, for which he received the sum of £3 14s. 6d.

(b) A case borne out by the wages' sheet of the firm for the week ending June 8th this year. The wages of this man were 18s. for 55 hours' work. Owing to the Royal opening of a hospital in the neighborhood of the warehouses, the employees of this firm were treated to a holiday at their own expense. Result—8½ hours enforced short time, leaving a balance of 15s. 2d. for a week's work. Rent of two rooms occupied by this man, 6s. per week, leaving 9s. 2d. for himself and family to exist upon until next pay day.

When the men first began to organize, there were a large number of them who were in receipt of the small sum of 18s. for 55 hours' work, and at the present time there are some six men, ages varying from 20 to 40 years, employed in the coopers' department at marking, scraping, and carrying the tea chests downstairs and distributing them to the girls to pack, for which they receive the varying amounts of 13s. to 18s. per week as wages; 13s., 18s., 20s., or even 22s. per week is not enough for men to live in anything like decency in London. Now that the men are attempting to organize, they are being met by the insidious dismissal of men that it is known are taking a leading part in the movement, notwithstanding the fact that the secretary of the company has pledged his word that no man in the employ of the firm would be victimized for anything he might do outside working hours. The pressure put upon the girls is enormous. Girls who are known to be members of the union are being dismissed for petty faults, faults that to any reasonable person are no faults at all. Attempts are being made everywhere to prevent employees joining the union, and so keep them on the old "conditions of abject slavery."

It may be argued that the firm cannot afford to pay better wages for this class of work, but how would such a statement compare with the actual facts? The statistics prove that these are the lowest rates paid in the trade in London. One firm, who claims to supply one-ninth of the tea drunk in this country, give the average working hours of their employees for last year at 48½ per week, and no laborer ever starts for this firm at less than sixpence per hour, the recognized minimum rate for unskilled labor in London. Another well-known firm pays its girls 15s. per week, and only works them 45 hours per week, for the same class of work that Lipton pays 7s. and works the girls 55 hours for.

Such are the wages paid by a company whose chairman is a philanthropist, giving away his thousands of pounds for Jubilee dinners, etc. If this gentleman values public opinion, one

would think that he would have no wish that the employees of the firm in which he gained his vast fortune should be treated worse than men engaged in similar work elsewhere. It is not so, however. The matter has been brought before the notice of the firm, who have refused to make any alterations, and refuse to meet and talk over the matter with the representatives of the men. There is one way in which they could be compelled to reverse this decision, and that is by the men striking the shop. This they do not wish to do, unless compelled, as it is impossible for them to have prepared for such an emergency earning the low rate of wages that it is shown above they receive. The men had faith in the firm. They believed that when the representations were made on their behalf that the firm would be ready to discuss their grievances, and possibly find a remedy for them. Now this faith and belief has been rudely shattered.

Thus it is evident that what is essentially about to be raced for in American waters is not the trophy of pre-eminence in yachting, but the palm of pre-eminence in exploiting the working class, and turn their very marrow into matter for idle sport.

Rumor has it—and a not unlikely rumor it is—that the Weissinger Tobacco Co. of Louisville, Ky., Having issued a circular to the Unions of that City Urging them to Chew its Tobacco on the Ground of its Being "Union Tobacco" and "Not in the Trust,"

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn
National Secretary, at 61 Beaman St.,
Room 308, New York.

EVERY SUNDAY.

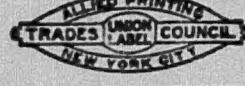
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,831
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	28,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204

What is life for but to be lived? And how can he be said to live his life, who lives not up to his full ideals.

JANUS.

TWO SHOTS.

Now that the Dewey days, with their gala and enthusiasm, are over, the public mind may have sobered down enough to consider seriously what it is that really happened at Manila on May 1, '98.

In the history of our country, two epoch-making shots were fired. One was fired at Lexington, last century; the other was fired in Manila Bay, last year. Both resounded around the world. At both the world was startled: Both announced the entry on the stage of history of a new element, a new nation, that all others and the world's history had to reckon with.

At Lexington, a hundred years ago, the rattle of musketry proclaimed that colonial America severed the naval-string that connected it with feudalism, and entered upon the era of capitalism; in Manila Bay, last year, the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that plutocratic America severed the naval-string that connected it with capitalist conservatism.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry marked time for the start of the race between individual efforts in production; the cannon from the Olympia marked time that the race was closed, when no individual effort in production could any longer avail.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry heralded the advent upon the stage of history of a nation of self-supporting citizens; the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that era to be over.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry ushered in national conservatism and exclusivism; the cannon from the Olympia tore exclusivism to shreds and thundered midst the internationally warring nations the fact of the arrival of a new and mighty force on the arena.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry marked out the field for internal struggle; the cannon from the Olympia broke through those boundaries and extended them to the confines of the world.

In short, the musketry at Lexington announced the birth of a social-economic revolution; the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that revolution complete, thereby heralding the approach of the next—the SOCIAL REVOLUTION of our own day.

This is the meaning of the event that occurred in Manila Bay, on May 1, '98; and as such, as a milestone that points with certainty to the imminence of the culminating Revolution of all Revolutions—the Social Revolution, that will give birth to the Socialist Republic—it may well be hailed with joy.

The first legal execution for "highway robbery" in the country occurred last month. Suggestively enough it occurred in the State of Virginia. Virginia thus illustrates both ends of the principle, that want and fear of want are crime-producers; hence, that not the criminal is guilty but the social system in which he lives and that visits upon him its own sins.

Virginia is pre-eminently that State whose early settlement was made by convicted highwaymen of England, whose sentence was commuted to deportation to the "Virgins," and who, enabled to make a living here, developed into exemplary manhood. Since then Virginia has rounded the circle. She is now where her old founders left England; and, accordingly, the ghastly criminal code of old England is reintroduced in her confines, punishing with death the robbers that she herself produces!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

There is at least one paper in Ohio that does not bend before the fraud-blast of "Golden Rule Jones." That is the Lima, O., "People's Advocate." It neatly disposes of one of Ralph Beaumont's typical windy speeches in favor of said Jones with these wise observations:

Now, in our opinion, while it is a good idea that the people of a state should elect a Governor to see that the laws are justly administered, the great need of the people just at present is to have just laws properly administered.

What good will it do the people to simply elect a Governor, unless the legislature is in

sympathy with the masses and enacts laws in their interests? What we want to do, if we are to be emancipated, and the initiative and referendum principle is to become operative, is to elect legislators who will vote for a law giving the people a right to vote as to whether this or that measure shall become a law.

"A Governor should make a law (that function the people should perform), and if Mr. Jones should be elected Governor, what else can he do under his oath of office other than to enforce the laws now on the statute books and in conformity with the decisions of the courts?"

The Socialist Labor Party not only offers the people a chance to elect a Governor, but which will make laws in the interest of the masses and give them the initiative and referendum so that they may do away with the unjust laws now on the statute books and overthrow court-made laws.

Speakers for both dominant old parties may whoop and holler how they love the people and tell them they should make their own laws, but in fact the capitalist beneficiaries only desire to catch voters so that they retain the present social system. If you would emancipate yourselves, vote the entire Socialist Labor ticket. It is the only remedy you now have.

The pricking of the Ralph Beaumont bubble by this passage is only incidental; the passage pricks and lets the wind especially out of the fraud-bubble of "Golden Rule Jones."

The City Council, Cork, Ireland, and particularly its so-called "Labor members," are raked over the coals in excellent fashion by the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic." The Council rescinded the "Fair Wages" clause in all city contracts on the ground that, if the Fair Wages clause was insisted on, it would close all the factories in the county inside of twelve months. With this bit of capitalistic and pure and simple wisdom for its text, our Irish colleague, the "Workers' Republic," says:

This is as much as to say that the factories of Ireland are dependent upon the systematic exploitation of the employing class, and that if they were to insist upon a "Fair Wage" they would speedily be ruined.

Remember, a Fair Wage, as here understood, means nothing more than the wage established as a standard by trade-union effort in the district.

It is not an ideal wage, nor even necessarily a high wage.

It may even be a starvation wage.

It only means that it is the standard agreed upon between the trade union and the majority of the employing class.

Therefore, when the Cork City Council rescinded the resolution enforcing a fair wage, they were virtually declaring the standard wage of the district to be too high, and therefore inviting every employer in the city to refuse to continue paying that wage to their employs.

The whole disgraceful performance is a confirmation of the truth I have so often pointed out, that the employing class are the most immediate enemies of the Irish workers, and that until we have mustered up courage and acquired knowledge enough to drive this home-breed of tyrants from public life we need not delude ourselves with the hope that the gates of national emancipation will ever open to us.

The English oppressor, indeed! Why, here are Irishmen—rulers elected by Rebel Conscription—openly declaring that the prosperity of Ireland depends upon the exploitation of the working class, and that to insist upon a Fair Wage being paid would ruin the country.

But I have every hope that the working men of Cork will, at next election, remember the men who thus trampled upon the political and social rights of the laborer.

Therefore, let the Socialist Republic be your watchword: the tools to those who use them, the product to the producers.

The Socialist Republic! What does that mean?

It means that the industries of Cork shall be owned by the people of Cork, that the organized trades of Cork find in their own ranks men to undertake all the managerial work and superintendence of those industries, that you, the workers, could elect suitable men to such positions, and having elected them would send them to work only to now serve the slave laborers of private of private employer; that therefore the capitalist is unnecessary, and the profits he now absorbs could be retained for the use of the workers—to whom they properly belong.

And that, freed from the necessity of maintaining this idle and superfluous class, the length of the working day could be easily cut in half, while the compensation for your toil might be multiplied tenfold.

That productive property—all property held for profit—should be made the public property of the community. State or City, and cooperatively operated by the labor of the adult population, under whatever rules they themselves might like to frame for their own guidance.

That is Socialism, in brief. Not so awful, is it?

But the mere advocacy of it would frighten more reforms out of the master class than all the speeches you could make about the rights of Labor.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wisconsin Weekly" publishes with many words of praise a speech by a colored professor, Booker F. Washington, on the "Negro Question," so called. This is a passage from the speech:

I confess that my heart is greatly and constantly troubled by the large number of negro men who stand in idleness on the streets of our cities and towns. The negro is too poor to be idle.

How true it is that the slave must himself free himself is being made clearer day by day by the utterances of such misleaders in the ranks of the colored man, as this professor. Others may give a lift, but if the slave does not himself take a hand in his liberation, by cementing the work done by others in his behalf, all that is done for him will be lost again by him.

Freed by others from chattel bondage, the negro did not develop out of his own race the elements to cement that freedom. When men of his race can, as the professor does, give utterance to such mischievous economics as his words imply, and not a colored paper in the land to raise its voice in protest, the mystery of the negro's continued degradation ceases to be a mystery, and one understands how true were the dying words of Fred Douglass that the negro's condition was now tangibly worse than when he was a chattel.

Fortunately, however, for the negro, the course of social evolution eliminates the race question, and the negro is now absorbed into the Social Question, no longer as a negro, but as a wage slave. This is his opportunity. With the race question left out, the negro's fellow wage-slaves of all other races in the land now take him by the hand, and, making common cause with him, protest emphatically against the blatant professor's capitalistic libel, implied in his excitement about the negro's being "too poor to be idle." The negro's idleness is not of his own free will. He does not stand idle on the streets because he is lazy. He stands idle for the same reason that white workingmen are standing idle. He stands idle because he is a wage-slave, and as such is thrown out of work by the machinery of work which he, together with his fellow wage-slaves of all colors have produced, but which the capitalist class has robbed them all of.

The idleness of the negro is enforced, like the idleness of the white wage-slave. Theirs is ONE, a common cause: Wiping away the Capitalist System, the overthrow of the Capitalist Class with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party;—thereby the purging of society, cleansing it of the pestiferous breed of the Professor-Booker-F.-Washingtons of all colors.

The comments made by the Saint-Claude, France, "Jura Socialiste" on the crocodile tears shed by the French capitalist class, together with its politicians, on what they call the "unjust aggression of England in South Africa," applies exactly to the crocodile tears shed by our American expansionists on the same subject. The "Jura Socialiste" says:

What is really drole and amusing is to watch the elements that have applauded the French conquest of Tunis and Madagascar, affect indignation at the colonial policy of England, which accomplishes on a large scale and deviously that which our own government does on a small scale and maliciously.

All calculations that might be formulated against the barbarous policy of England, may fitly decorate the most "brilliant" names of the French capitalist politicians.

It is not strange that no notice is taken of the "Plain Statement of Facts" of how Hayes et al. dragged every pure and simple, who had in a weak moment joined the Section, to pay up dues and vote in their favor. Nor is mention made of how Hayes went to the meeting of the Bohemian Section to influence their vote, which, however, was early enough found out, and his intentions were frustrated. One vote for the new (bogus) National Executive was even brought up in writing, and the man who cast it now claims that he DID VOTE FOR THE OLD COMMITTEE. After they had tried every conceivable scheme to have a majority on their side, and after they failed, they now cry fraud! But they must have some reason to excuse their treacherous act for organizing a separate organization and ignoring the will of the majority. If the State Committee did any unconstitutional act, it was to let Section Cleveland vote after it was suspended, and before reorganization. It was done only because the members wanted to be fair.

M. S. Hayes, the author of this "plain

misstatement of facts," who signs it as secretary, never agreed with the tactics of the S. L. P., and stated to Comrade Ney, of Canton, that he joined the Party "because he had no other place to go." He would be Editor of the Debs organ to-day if his salary could have been guaranteed, and if you read the "Citizen" you will find Eugene V. Debs eulogized in each issue, while the S. L. P. is ridiculed. Through the treachery of the Board of Appeals, Hayes, etc., Section Cleveland voted itself out of the Party, and consequently was suspended. The loyal members reorganized and because of their loyalty they delivered all property in their possession to the Party, and not to the traitors. Hayes calls this "unfair."

In the meantime the trouble with the "Volkszeitung" began, and Ibsen, in ex-

pectancy of a job, aided the "Volkszeitung." He conspired with Hayes and Bandlow, of whom until then he always had spoken derogatively. Of Hayes he claimed that he did not read anything but reform papers, and, therefore, he would never perfect himself to become a clear Socialist, while Bandlow, according to Ibsen, was so riveted to pure and simpledom that he could not, at his age, free himself any more. But these people, as may be imagined, did not like De Leon, and it was, therefore, easy to get them to aid him in his conspiracy. The reason of their hatred of De Leon was that he had often criticized the "Citizen" in THE PEOPLE, and sometimes very sharply, which, of course, was his duty as Editor of the Party organ. A Party vote was ordered by the National Executive Committee to decide: "Shall the Party itself publish the Party organs?" This vote came in nearly unanimous in favor of the question, and the "Volkszeitung" crowd felt their defeat.

At first they decided to force THE PEOPLE upon the Party before the vote was taken; then they "took it all back," after they had, by underhand means, tried to depose the National Executive Committee. The latter act was done after secret conspiracy between New York and Cleveland.

The Board of Appeals, of which Ibsen and Bandlow were members, sought to bring our Party into discredit by various decisions, and Section Cleveland was instructed to investigate the methods of the Board of Appeals, and also a letter written by Ibsen to Comrade Vogt. Bandlow, the secretary of the Board of Appeals, attended with other members a meeting of the Central Committee, to which the investigation was referred. Ibsen did not come. Bandlow stated that he courted the fullest investigation. The Central Committee, after investigation, called a meeting of all sections of Cleveland to act upon the report for July 30. The conspiracy crowd secretly made all preparations to pack that meeting. They had got J. Mahlon Barnes from Philadelphia, and F. Seubert from Brooklyn, N. Y., to aid them in their nefarious work. The first thing done was by Bandlow, who always wants to be "fair." He, who had courted investigation, and who was a member of the committee that was being investigated. MOVED TO POSTPONE THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE INDEFINITELY BEFORE IT WAS READ. After this was adopted, the bogus National Executive Committee was endorsed, and the State Committee instructed to do the same, and also to instruct the Sections in the State to only recognize the bogus committee.

For appealing to the State against high-handed treason, the State Committee is called, in the circular of the bogus State Committee "unconstitutional."

According to their principles, no committee has a right to find out the will of their constituency. A fine democracy, indeed! Because the State sustained the appeal, they now stoop so low as to charge fraud. We have published the vote in circular form, and if any fraud was perpetrated, the Sections, all of whom received the circular, would have objected. As to the Hungarian Section, which they claim has only four or five members, we must say that their delegates to the Central Committee reported that that Section has 30 members.

And to illustrate the "fairness" of the author of this miserable document, this may serve: Oscar Fischer, whose name appears signed to the circular, was confronted with I. Kronman,

the organizer of the Hungarian Section,

and Kronman was asked as to its membership. He stated that, at the time of the voting, the 24 members who voted were all in good standing. Then Fischer said that he was aware of this fact, as one member of that Section was working with him in the same shop, and had told him so. "Then, why did you sign such a circular?" he was asked.

"What circular?" was the surprised answer of Fischer. "I did not see any circular, NOR HAVE I SIGNED SUCH A CIRCULAR," and do not know anything about it!"

At a meeting of Section Cleveland, where they had dragged up some of their friends to join the Section, and who, after they were initiated, came to the desk of the Secretary to vote, they were told that the vote had closed with a previous order of business, and they could vote at the next meeting, which they did do. Now they say they were prevented from voting! But it is hardly worth while to contradict those dirty, contemptible lies and insinuations.

Comrades Juergens and Ney, of Canton, were witnesses of their disgraceful acts, and Ney has stated so publicly in THE PEOPLE.

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HISTORICS.

California State Committee, S. L. P., to the Party and its Supporters in the State.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of California has issued a weighty and extensive document to the membership and voters in the State. The document deserves to be reproduced in full for the benefit of all others. The readers of THE PEOPLE realize the importance of the lessons that the recent class-struggle within the Party teaches; the opportunity to gather wisdom from the facts that the struggle brings to the surface is unparalleled; at such times no tenderness keeps back things that ought to be known, and thus such occasions are pre-eminently of a purifying nature.

The length of the San Francisco document militates against its reproduction in full in these columns. Accordingly, its first half, dealing with the general Party matters outside of the State—all of which have appeared before in these columns—is omitted; the second half, however, dealing exclusively with California, is substantially new to the readers of THE PEOPLE. It is reproduced below:

SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA—A reading of the history of the Socialist Labor Party in the city of New York is a reading of its history in San Francisco. A German paper, the San Francisco "Tageblatt," with its following, LOYALLY professing their loyalty to the Socialist Labor Party, while often secretly and many times openly attacking its policy, more obstructive than reactionary, and more "anarchistic" than either, this element has proven a thorn in the flesh of the Socialist movement in San Francisco for these many years. Efforts have been made repeatedly to destroy the Section, and at all times every trick known to these rogues has been practiced to prevent anything like organization. To the assistance of their New York counterpart they immediately flew, and, as buzzards sent a putrid carcass and gather to the feast, there came in as an accretion to their ranks a choice collection of adventurers in the shape of ex-preachers, "legal lights," cockroach business men, etc., some prompted by the commercial instinct, some by vanity, some by selfish ambitions, some by a desire to gratify their malice, but all because of natural crookedness, and inability to assimilate with the proletarian movement and comply with the discipline of its organization, the Socialist Labor Party.

ADVENTURERS—Chief in this list is one Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, who has been acting as State Organizer for the Socialist Labor Party for some months past. This individual came into San Francisco from the vicinity of Fresno about August 10, or shortly after the New York affair of July 10, and from that time until about September 2, has used all the prestige that naturally attaches to the office of State Organizer, and all the powers at his command to carry the Socialist Labor Party of California, or as much of it as he may be able to influence over to a recognition of the so-called new National Executive Committee, which set itself up and tried to capture the National headquarters on July 10. Through his personal influence, his smooth and uncouth speech, and his persistent buttonholing of weak and easily-led Comrades, he has succeeded in inducing some Sections to take this treacherous action, thereby placing such Comrades outside the Socialist Labor Party. Having accomplished his purpose in San Francisco, he at once proceeded to San Jose to carry out the same purpose. There he met with a warm reception, and was removed from the room. On the next night he went to Campbell, succeeded in getting the floor and practically disrupting the branch. At the present time he is in Los Angeles, where a vote is being taken upon his suspension from the Party. The action of this man has proven conclusively to this committee that it is his purpose to break up or disrupt as much of the Socialist Labor Party in this State as possible, and we warn all Sections against him. As a suspended or expelled member he is forbidden the floor in any Socialist Labor Party meeting under the National Constitution, Sec. 2, Article 11. He has proven himself a traitor to the cause of the working class and should be shunned by every honest man who has the cause at heart. Such scoundrels should be branded as such that the movement may be in the future protected against their machinations. Another shining light in the galaxy of adventurers is G. B. Benham, of San Francisco. This individual has exploited the Socialist Labor Party movement ever since his advent into it, some five years ago. It is time his exploitation ceased, and as this party has taken prominent part in the work of disrupting and disorganizing, along with Harriman, he deserves the same branding. Wm. Edlin, Cameron King, Sr., Cameron King, Jr., and a choice collection of lesser lights belong to the same category. A complete and classified list will be furnished by this committee later on to all Sections of the State.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE—Some two and one-half years ago the "New Charter," a paper which had for some time been published at San Jose, was brought to San Francisco as the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party on this coast, with the owner, M. W. Wilkins, as editor. For a time this sheet kept itself fairly clean, although at no time did it prove to be strong as a propaganda sheet. Since the affair of July 10 in New York its attitude has gradually changed from that of so-called impartiality into that of a most cowardly and shrinking support of the "Volkszeitung" gang and their allies both in the East and in San Francisco. From a position of on the fence, it has slid down upon the side of reaction and open warfare upon the Socialist Labor Party, its policy and tactics. This committee hereby repudiates the "Class Struggle" as a Socialist Labor organ and would advise that all Sections of the party withdraw their support from it.

CONCLUSION—This committee will from time to time inform Sections of the cause of events. As rapidly as

possible speakers will be sent to the interior sections, and an Organizer will be put in the field.

GEO. SPEED,
S. B. FRANCE,
E. W. CARPENTER,
H. McMAHON,
J. H. HALL,
F. W. LOW.

All communications for the State Executive Committee, the ordering of due stamps and other supplies should be addressed to

FRED. W. LOW,
Secretary State Executive Committee,
908 Larkin street,
San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. 12, Phila.

Report to S. T. & L. A. Convention.

D. A. 12, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, has come to stay. It is in good working order. It stands solid in the ranks of the only bona fide trades and labor organization of the United States and Canada, i. e., the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

D. A. 12 now consists of L. A. 1's of Custom Tailors, Textile Workers, Machinists, Metal Workers, Railway Men, and one mixed alliance.

The "Volkszeitung's" element, with the aid of the pure and simple trades unionists, are, of course, doing their utmost to kill the "Alliance" in Philadelphia, but they only succeeded in getting the Leather Workers' Union to leave the Alliance. To do that they had to resort to fakirs' tricks and falsifications. Here is one example:

On July 14, '99, a mixed alliance was organized at a meeting held in the Kensington Labor Lyceum, at which meeting Mr. M. Barnes figured as a speaker, and this was reported by the Philadelphia "Tageblatt." But when the delegates of this Alliance were admitted by D. A. 12, the "Tageblatt" claimed that it was a fake "Alliance."

Efforts were also made to pull out of the Alliance the Textile Workers, L. A. 104. This scheme was managed by a certain Mr. Malkus, who, but two years ago, worked hardest to get this union into the Alliance, and who now is "business manager" of the "Tageblatt," which tells the whole story.

This gentleman, however, had not taken into consideration that lies are no arguments, and this, logically, led to his entire defeat.

These actions of the handle-with-kid-gloves element have not in any way discouraged our active membership; but it has convinced us that we have to fight all of our enemies to the bitter end, and we are willing to take up this fight.

The Alliance's outlook in Philadelphia is good, and at the next convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the Philadelphia delegation will be able to report a large increase in membership and local alliances.

MAX KELLER,
OSCAR SEIDEL,
Delegates.

Reading-Lectures.

(Continued from Page 1)

Trust; thus shattering what little confidence some may have had as to his sincerity in opposing a Trust for the purpose set forth in his letter, that certainly comes with bad grace.

We take this opportunity to inform you that we are union men, not of the old type, but class-conscious, progressive union men. In solving a question such as the trust question, we do not attempt to stop the wheels of progress; nor turn them backward, which would mean that the problem will have to be solved somewhat later. But solved it must be sooner or later. So let us settle it now, and settle it right; which means, to the satisfaction of all; for, if it is not settled to the satisfaction of all, it will present itself again. We have no apologies to offer for stating the truth; and no intention of offending any one in so doing, but merely wish to be candid. Hoping that you will look upon this letter in such a light, we remain,

Respectfully,
I. B. U. No. 19,
B. DOETTENBOEK,
Cor. Secy.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 28th Street, New York City.

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturday to 9 P. M.)

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The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

The Desired Information.

To THE PEOPLE.—The question that appeared in THE PEOPLE, Aug. 25, and which information is asked from Schenectady, is true. The inquirer may tell the machinists that the strike at Tarrytown was settled unsatisfactorily to the Machinists, and the Machinists of that town have not got any use for the officers of their organization. When an officer sets a strike as that was settled, I don't know what he means. The strike was settled. When somewhere in the rough numbers 120 Machinists are talked into a strike and fight against such odds as they did for fourteen long weeks, and an officer goes to settle the strike to suit himself, I think it high time for somebody to find fault. Some where around 200 machinists were taken back, and the beauty of the whole thing is that the men that did go back had to go to work with the scabs that worked and ate and slept in the same shop all these long fourteen weeks that they were out.

The Editor accuses De Leon and the N. E. C. of being unfair and not giving the other side a chance, to have a different opinion and express it; and what did the Editor's own Section San Francisco do at its last meeting? They disposed all their oil, water, and gas, etc., and the "Workers' Call" is the same; and the "Class Struggle" don't say anything. To my mind the trade union is not a proletarian organization for the purpose of emancipating the proletariat. It is a labor organization with middle-class instincts. Now, I think it is just as useless to try and make revolutionary organizations of them by "borring from within," as it is to try and make a revolutionary working-class out of them. There is evidence of knavery and corruption on the part of the National Executive Committee. In your paper for August 26, you devote about a column for an explanation of the "Workers' Call" in which the average "reformer" when his party is swallowed up by the democratic party, he'll holler: "That settles it. ALL parties are corrupt and I am going to quit voting, only a bloody revolution will do." That settles it.

Here is another thing noticed in the "Class Struggle." The Editor accuses De Leon and the N. E. C. of being unfair and not giving the other side a chance, to have a different opinion and express it; and what did the Editor's own Section San Francisco do at its last meeting? They disposed all their oil, water, and gas, etc., and the "Workers' Call" is the same; and the "Class Struggle" don't say anything. To my mind the trade union is not a proletarian organization for the purpose of emancipating the proletariat. It is a labor organization with middle-class instincts. Now, I think it is just as useless to try and make a revolutionary organizations of them by "borring from within," as it is to try and make a revolutionary working-class out of them. There is evidence of knavery and corruption on the part of the National Executive Committee. In your paper for August 26, you devote about a column for an explanation of the "Workers' Call" in which the average "reformer" when his party is swallowed up by the democratic party, he'll holler: "That settles it. ALL parties are corrupt and I am going to quit voting, only a bloody revolution will do." That settles it.

But it's of no use to tell you about these things, as you surely see them as well as I do.

By the way, one of our Kangaroos left us.

Turnbull wanted to resign last Sunday, but he

was "confounded fanatics" wouldn't let him,

he became a member of the "Workers' Call" in

the summer of the year, and he got a job,

and he got a job in the "Workers' Call,"

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.): Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barrer, Secretary, 500 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in the office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 10th with J. H. Sauter in the chair. Absent, Keep and Flebiger, the former excused. The financial report for the week ending October 7th showed receipts, \$130.20; expenditures, \$121.08. Vote of the election of a new member to the N. E. C. resulted: College Point, Sauter none, Weber 10; Richmond County, Sauter 13, Weber 2; New York (Scand.), Sauter 29, Weber none; Woodhaven, Sauter 10, Weber none; New York, Sauter 375, Weber 47; a total for Sauter of 427 and for Weber of 59. The vote electing Sauter, he had been called upon to attend the meeting. The Secretary reported that the general vote on the San Francisco resolutions on the holding of a special national convention had resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the proposition; that he was now at work tabulating the vote and would have it ready for the next issue of THE PEOPLE. Resolved to publish.

Communications: Organizers Keinard and Hickey reported their work, the latter having had very successful meetings. B. C. Section Westfield, Mass., reported having joined the Volkszeitung's party. Moved to suspend Section Westfield. Carried. Section Los Angeles, Cal., sent word that Job Harriman had been suspended from membership for treasonable conduct, also that appeal would be taken from the decision of the Section as the offense merits expulsion. The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) sent the following communication:

"64 Hanover street,
Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1899.
Comrade A. H. Boal, of Section Los Angeles, Cal., appeals from the decision of Section Los Angeles to suspend Job Harriman from the S. L. P., claiming that said Harriman was found guilty of treasonable conduct, and the gravity of the offense demands nothing short of expulsion.
The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) hereby calls on the parties interested to present the evidence in this case in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P.

National Board of Appeals (pro tem.)

THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary.

Charters were granted to Sections Florence, Colo., and Danvers, Mass.

JOHN J. KINNEALY,
Recording Secretary.

COLORADO.

FREMONT COUNTY.—The County Convention of the S. L. P. of Fremont Co. was held at Williamsburg Friday, Sept. 22, 1899. Delegates from Sections Florence, Rockvale, and Williamsburg were in attendance, and a full complement of officers.

County Clerk—John J. M. Hagan, Rockvale.

County Treasurer—N. F. Clark, Florence.

County Sheriff—Tom C. Davies, Brewster.

County Assessor—Mozart Lewis, Rockvale.

County Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Brimble, Williamsburg.

County Coroner—Ranald Poll, Chandler.

County Surveyor—Alfred G. Malone, Brewster.

County Commissioner, Sec. Dis.—J. C. Preese, Florence.

The regularly elected N. E. C. was endorsed and a committee appointed to draft resolutions to that effect.

There being three Sections in the County, a committee was appointed to attend to the getting of the section and fill vacancies subject to the will of the various Sections.

H. J. BRIMBLE, Secy.

IOWA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

CLINTON, IA.—The Eighth State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa met on August 15. It was ordered to be presided over by Comrade G. C. Chapman, of Davenport, who was elected temporary chairman. In the absence of the State Secretary, who was unable to attend, Comrade L. C. Borup, of Clinton, was elected Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was chosen as follows: Comrades Bieck, M. Borup, and Wm. Zieher. The committee reported that the following comrades were entitled to be elected:

American Section, Davenport—M. J. Kremer, and Max Hageman.

German Section, Davenport—Carsten Klehn and Adolph Oehlert.

Section Clinton—Carl Rieck and Hans Petersen.

A motion was made and carried to retain the temporary chairman and secretary for the session.

Hageman, Davenport, moved that all members of the S. L. P. present should be allowed to vote. Carried.

A Committee on Resolutions was elected composed of Comrades P. Haas, M. Hageman and Eric Matson; also a Committee on Revision composed of Comrades H. H. Petersen, Adolph Oehlert and Albert Carstensen.

As the proceedings of the last State Convention were written in the German language, with which the present State Secretary was not familiar, it was decided that Comrade Kipp read the said proceedings, which were adopted as read.

REPORT OF SECTIONS.

Comrade J. A. Rau reported that Section Clinton made some progress during the year and that prospects were good.

Comrade Hageman reported that the American Section was in good condition with bright prospects for the future.

Comrade Oehlert reported that the German Section of Davenport had about 30 members, of which, however, only about one-third were in good standing.

REPORT OF STATE COMMITTEE.

State Treasurer J. A. Rau read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

GENERAL WELFARE.

No other State officers being present, Comrade Hageman moved that the regular order of business be deferred to next session and the general welfare of the S. L. P. taken up. Carried.

The comrades discussed the new election law which provides for a caucus in each County and District before the election.

It was argued that it would prevent the S. L. P. from getting on the ballot in 1900. The State Committee was ordered to gather information on that subject.

The State Secretary was also instructed to confer with the State Secretaries of Wisconsin and Minnesota with a view of establishing closer relations with our sister States on all Party matters.

Comrade Bieck moved that the State Secretary be instructed to ask the National Sec-

retary for some particulars about the Brussels Conference. Carried.

Several comrades expressed their surprise and disappointment at not seeing anything in the Party papers about said Conference.

A motion of the Convention adjourned until Sunday morning, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY—Convention called to order at 8 o'clock. Comrade Kremer elected chairman and C. H. Borup secretary. Minutes of last session read and approved.

State Secretary C. M. Hostrup read his report which was adopted and placed on file.

The New York controversy was then taken up and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED. That we support the old N. E. C. until the Party at large can take action on the present controversy.

RESOLVED. That we demand that a national convention be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the Party and deciding upon all questions relative to the S. L. P.

RESOLVED. That we recommend the City of Chicago, Ill., as the place to hold such convention.

Motion of the convention adjourned to 120 P. M.

AUGUST 6, 1:30 P. M.—Convention called to order by Comrade Kremer, who was again elected chairman, and Comrade Borup, secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions was instructed to draft a State Platform.

The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the State treasurer and secretary were found to be correct. On motion the report was adopted, and the committee discharged.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the Fall election.

(The ticket chosen will be round on Page 1 of this issue.)

The election of the State Committee was next in order, and resulted in the choice of the following comrades:

State Organizer, Eric G. Matson, of Clinton.

State Auditor—C. B. Borup, of Clinton.

State Treasurer—J. A. Rau, of Clinton.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the Manifesto and Platform; these were adopted as read, and the committee discharged. (The Manifesto and Platform will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

It was decided to send a copy of the proceedings to the Convention to THE PEOPLE for publication, and to request the "Workers' Call" to publish it also.

The State Committee was instructed to ascertain what it would cost to have the Manifesto and State Platform printed in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes; also to suggest to the National Executive Committee the necessity of having a speaker come to Iowa before election.

On motion the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P. and all comrades present expressed their satisfaction with the work done.

C. M. NOSTRUP,
Acting Secretary of State Committee S. L. P. of Iowa.

KANSAS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Socialist Labor Party Ticket for this county is the following, all the candidates being miners:

Treasurer.

CHAS. HEISING,
County Clerk.J. H. ROBERTS,
Sheriff.DAN. O'DONNELL,
Register of Deeds.STEVE WELSH,
Surveyor.ALBERT LEDBETTER,
Coroner.

LEWIS LEWIS.

All members of the Party, located in Crawford County, and all sympathizers with the movement are requested to meet with the State Committee in Frontenac at 3 p. m. Saturday, October 13th, for the purpose of effecting a county organization. Caleb Lippscom, candidate for Governor in 1898, will be present and address the meeting.

E. A. CAIN, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION

WORCESTER, Mass., at Horticultural Hall, Front St., Sept. 25, 1899. Called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Walter J. Hoar, chairman of the State Committee, who read the call and requested nomination for chairman pro tem. Joseph F. Mallonay, Geo. H. Vincens and David Goldstien were nominated. Comrade Goldstien declined. The ballot resulted in the choice of Joseph F. Mallonay: 26 votes, against 20 for Geo. H. Vincens.

Comrade Mallonay on taking the chair asked the Convention to choose a secretary pro tem. J. O'Fihelly was unanimously elected secretary pro tem.

Voted to elect a committee of three to examine credentials. Geo. R. Peare, Fred E. Nagier, David Goldstien, C. E. Spelman, Geo. H. Wrenn and L. S. Oliver were nominated. The ballot resulted in the choice of Geo. R. Peare, Fred E. Nagier and D. Goldstien as Committee on Credentials by 27 votes, against 21 for C. E. Spelman and 19 each for Geo. H. Vincens and L. S. Oliver.

The committee collected credentials, and referred to verify them. While the Committee on Credentials were absent, Geo. H. Wrenn moved that the Convention adjourn.

The chairman ruled that the motion to adjourn was made in order to give the Committee on Credentials time to verify them.

C. E. Spelman appealed against the chair's ruling, and the decision of the chair was sustained.

The convention then voted to the sides of the hall, and to step forward to the table when their names were called. The calling of the roll showed 41 delegates present.

Voted that these delegates be seated.

Motion that the chairman pro tem. be permanent chairman. The secretary pro tem. in courtesy to the chairman put the motion to a vote. The motion was adopted from Comrade Peare. The rule of the secretary as acting chairman was sustained by the Convention by a vote of 22 to 16.

By vote of 25 to 2 the temporary chairman was made permanent chairman.

The temporary secretary was permanent secretary.

Motion of Com. J. A. Rau, Samuel Esselback and Chas. Mayon as substitutes for John H. Bryner, absent delegates from Springfield.

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